HOW TO USE YOUR

☆ SINGER

☆ SEWING

☆ MACHINE

AND ATTACHMENTS

TYPE 127

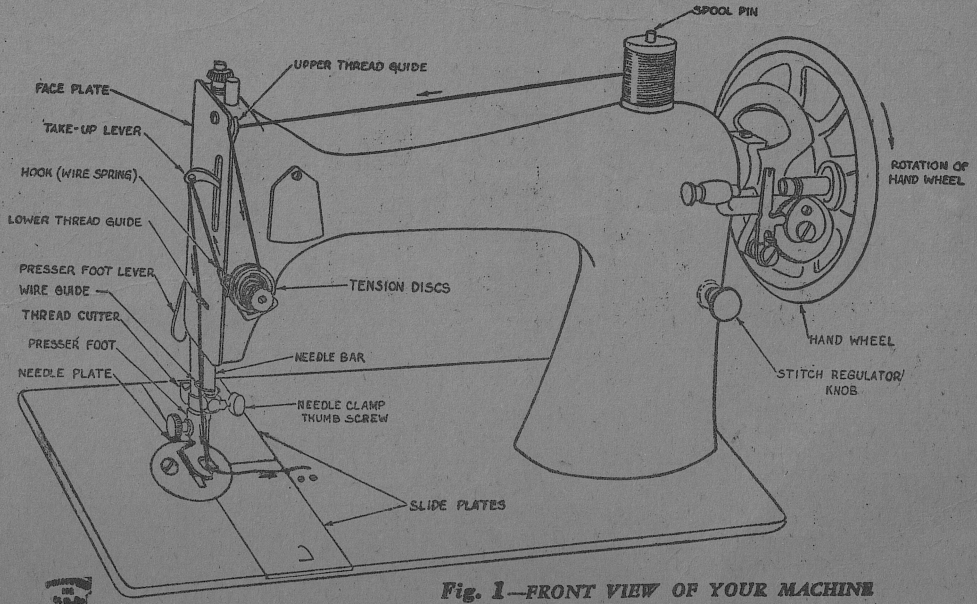

Fig. 1—FRONT VIEW OF YOUR MACHINE

YOU AND YOUR MACHINE

To make the best use of your machine and thus obtain the most satisfactory results, it is necessary that you read carefully the following short and simple instructions and study closely the illustrations to which reference is made. As you follow these instructions, you will gradually prepare the machine for sewing.

ROTATION OF HAND WHEEL

Be sure that the hand wheel always turns toward you—no matter whether you revolve it by hand or whether it is driven from a motor or treadle.

HOW TO THREAD THE MACHINE

(Follow arrows—Fig. 1—for threading)

1—Bring the take-up lever to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.

2—Place spool of thread on spool pin and run the thread through the upper thread guide of the face plate.

3—Draw the thread down, then, from *right to left*, between the two tension discs, and from there into the hook of the wire spring.

4—Lead the thread upward and, *from front to back*, through the eye of the take-up lever.

5—Pull thread down, through the lower thread guide of the face plate, then into the wire guide above the needle and finally, *from left to right*, through the eye of the needle.

6—Draw about four inches of thread through the needle.

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GETTING READY FOR SEWING

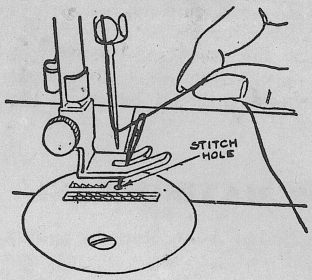


Fig. 2

1—Hold end of upper thread (needle thread) with the left hand so that thread remains slack, and with the other hand turn the the hand wheel slowly toward you until the needle goes down and up again to its highest position. By doing so the upper thread will catch the lower thread (bobbin thread).

2—Now draw up the upper thread by hand and at the same time the lower thread will be pulled up through the stitch hole of needle plate, as can be seen in Fig. 2.

3—The ends of both threads must then be placed backward (away from you) underneath the presser foot and the machine is now ready for sewing.

IMPORTANT

When you run the machine, once it is threaded, make sure that the presser foot is down and that there is cloth between the presser foot and the needle plate, since otherwise the threads may get tangled underneath the needle plate and jam the shuttle or damage and break the needle.

HOW TO SEW WITH THE MACHINE

Take the material, place it between the presser foot and needle plate, lower the presser foot and, by turning the hand wheel toward you, set the machine in motion. You may now proceed with sewing as you see fit.

HOW TO REMOVE THE WORK

When you want to remove the work, turn the hand wheel toward you until the take-up lever reaches its highest position, raise the presser foot by means of the presser foot lever, draw the fabric back (away from you) about four inches, bring both threads over the thread cutter on the presser bar and cut the threads.

FEEDING OF MATERIAL

Do not assist the feeding action of the machine by pulling the material in the direction of sewing to make the machine run faster, and also do not hold back the work to retard the speed of the machine, since these actions might bend or break the needle.

TURNING A CORNER

To turn a corner, slow down the machine and stop it while the needle is going up, but still has not left the material. Lift the presser foot and revolve the material around the needle as desired. Lower the presser foot and proceed with sewing.

HOW TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

The length of the stitch can be changed by turning the stitch regulator knob, seen in Fig. 3.

If you require a *longer* stitch, turn the regulator knob *to the right.*

If you require a *shorter* stitch turn the knob *to the left.*

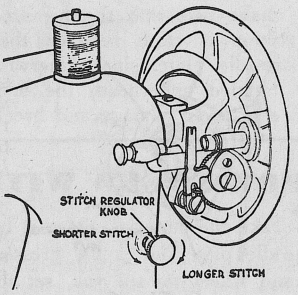


Fig. 3

HOW TO ADJUST THE TENSIONS

Whether or not the tensions of upper thread (needle thread) and lower thread (bobbin thread) are correct, can easily be determined as follows:

When the tensions of upper thread and lower thread are properly adjusted, the stitches on both sides of the material will look alike, as shown in Fig. 4, and no adjustment is necessary.

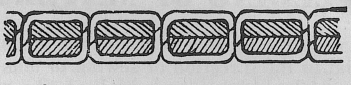


Fig. 4—THREAD TENSIONS CORRECT

If tension of upper thread is too tight or tension of lower thread is too loose, then, the upper thread will lie flat on top of the material and the lower thread will be drawn up to the upper surface, appearing there in form of small knots, as shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5—UPPER TENSION TOO TIGHT

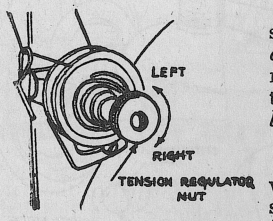


Fig. 6

To correct this, first make sure *that the presser foot is down*, then turn the tension regulator nut in front of the tension discs (Fig. 6) *to the left.*

Make several stitches to see whether the upper thread tension is correct. If not, adjust further by turning the regulator nut.

If tension of upper thread is too loose or tension of lower thread is too tight, then, the lower thread will lie straight along the underside of the material and the upper thread will be drawn down to the underside, appearing there in the form of small knots or loops, as shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 7—UPPER TENSION TOO LOOSE

To correct this, first make sure *that the presser foot is down*, then turn the thumb nut in front of the tension discs (Fig. 6) *to the right.*

Make several stitches to see whether the upper thread tension is correct. If not, adjust further by turning the regulator nut.

HOW TO REMOVE SHUTTLE FROM MACHINE

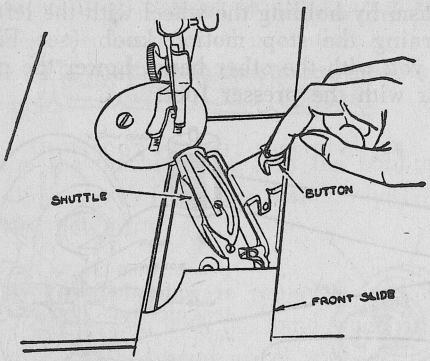


Fig. 8

Pull out front slide, as shown in Fig. 8. Turn the hand wheel slowly toward you until the shuttle is in full sight and press down the button. Shuttle will be lifted and can now easily be taken out. Now remove bobbin from shuttle by holding open end of shuttle downwards.

HOW TO THREAD THE BOBBIN

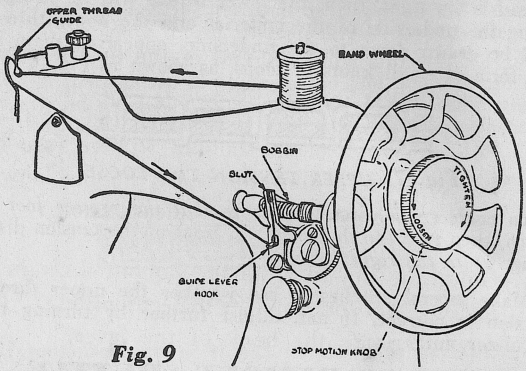


Fig. 9

1—Disconnect the hand wheel from the sewing mechanism by holding the wheel with the left hand and turning the stop motion knob (see Fig. 9) *toward you* with the other hand. Lower the presser foot bar with the presser foot.

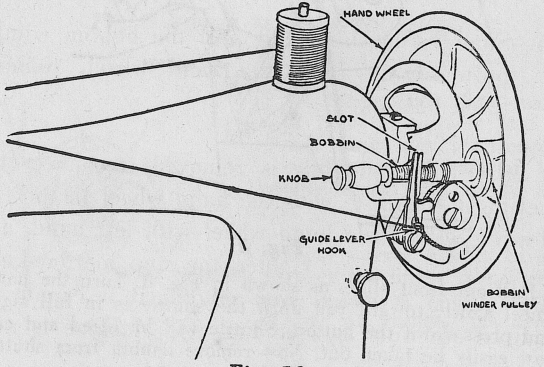


Fig. 10

2—Draw the thread from the spool, place it around the upper thread guide of the face plate (see Fig. 9) and wind the end of the thread several times tightly around the empty bobbin.

3—Pull the knob of the bobbin winder (see Fig. 10) to the left, place the empty bobbin between both cup-shaped discs and release knob.

4—Guide the thread from the bobbin through the narrow slot on top of the guide lever, then down through the hook of the lever.

5—Push the small bobbin winder pulley away from you until it presses firmly against the hand wheel. Set hand wheel in motion as if for sewing, and continue to do so until bobbin is fully wound.

6—Stop the machine and pull the bobbin winder pulley away from the hand wheel. Remove filled bobbin.

After filled bobbin is removed, reconnect the sewing mechanism with the hand wheel in the following way: Hold hand wheel with left hand, and with the other hand tighten the stop motion knob by turning it *away from you* until it cannot be moved any further (see Fig. 9). Machine is now ready for sewing.

HOW TO INSERT THE BOBBIN AND THREAD THE SHUTTLE

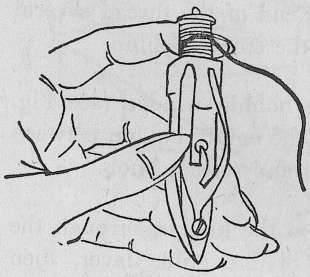


Fig. 11

1—Hold shuttle as shown in Fig. 11, and insert the filled bobbin so that the thread coming off the bobbin, when drawn to the right, faces you.

2—Cover open end of shuttle so that your finger touches the end of the bobbin, as shown in Fig. 12, and pull the thread all the way down into the slot of the shuttle.

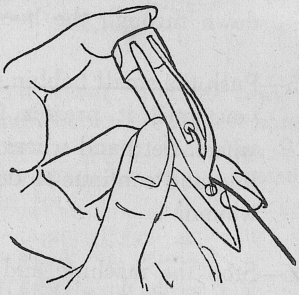


Fig. 12

3—Holding shuttle and bobbin in the same way as described above, draw the thread straight upward, so that it catches underneath the tension spring, as shown in Fig. 13.

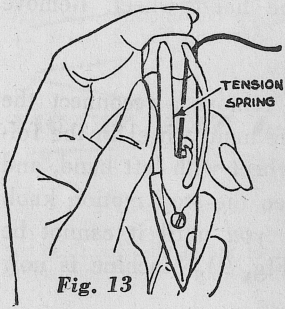


Fig. 13

4—Unwind the bobbin somewhat by pulling out about four inches of thread.

INSERTING THE SHUTTLE

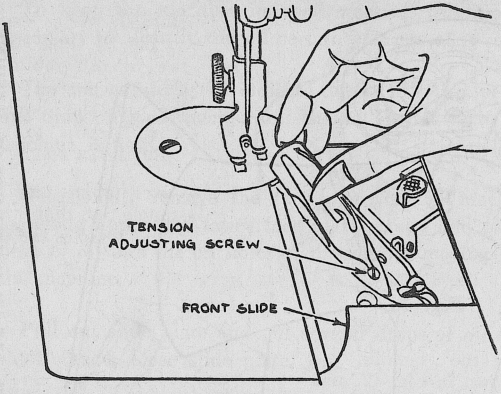


Fig. 14

1—Pull out front slide and turn hand wheel slowly toward you until the shuttle carrier can be fully seen.

2—Hold shuttle, with its point toward you and the tension adjusting screw facing upwards, and place shuttle with its point first, into the shuttle carrier.

3—Hold needle thread with left hand, turn hand wheel slowly toward you and bring up bobbin thread through stitch hole of needle plate, shown in Fig. 2 (page 2).

4—Close slide plate.

HOW TO INSERT A NEW NEEDLE

Move needle bar to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you.

Loosen thumb screw in needle clamp (see Fig. 1) and insert new needle, with the *flat side* of the needle shank *toward the right*, into the groove of the needle bar. Push the needle up as far as it will go, then tighten the thumb screw securely.

Don't bend needle when inserting it into the needle bar.

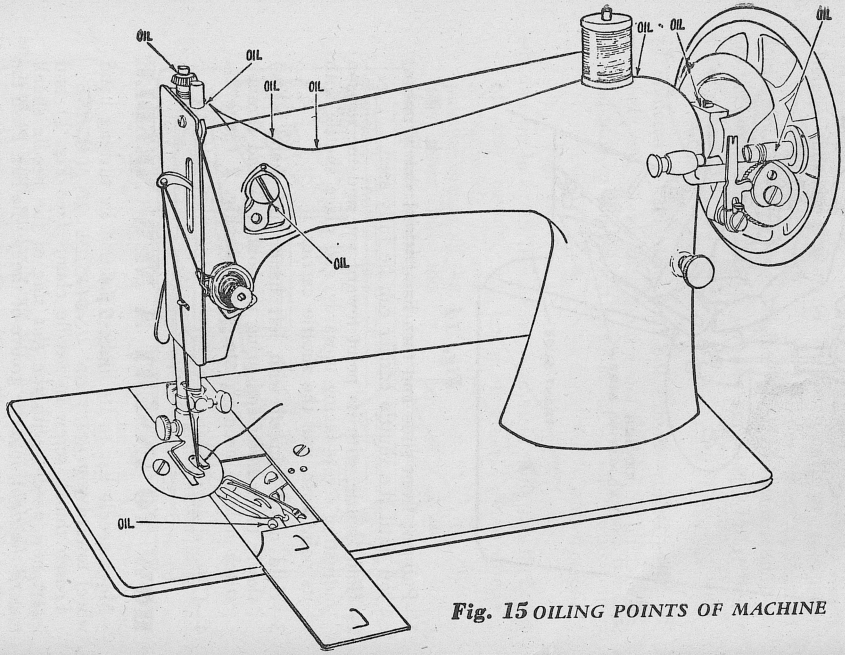


Fig. 15 OILING POINTS OF MACHINE

HOW TO OIL THE MACHINE

To keep the machine in good working condition, it is necessary to clean it and oil certain portions of it regularly.

The arrows in Fig. 15 indicate the small holes into which one drop of *good* machine oil should be put each day the machine is used.

Occasionally remove the face plate of the machine by loosening upper and lower face plate screws and place one drop of oil into the oil holes of the various moving parts of the machine.

Pull out slide plate and put several drops of oil into the shuttle race. Close slide plate.

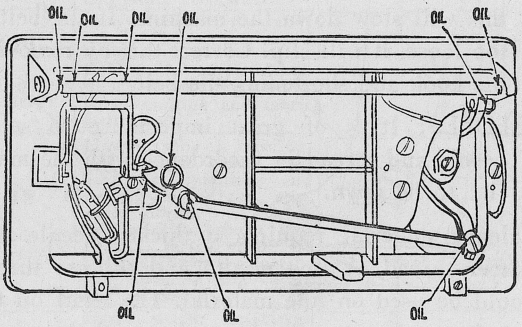


Fig. 15A

OILING POINTS ON UNDERSIDE OF MACHINE

As shown in Fig. 15A, tilt the machine back so that the underside of it can be reached. Put a drop of oil on all places indicated by arrows.

CLEANING OF MACHINE

After a period of sewing, lint and dust will accumulate around the bobbin case, underneath the needle plate, and clog these portions of the sewing mechanism, interfering with the proper function of the machine.

It is, therefore, necessary to clean from time to time these portions of the sewing machine.

USEFUL INSTRUCTIONS

TREADLE MACHINE: On a machine of this kind it is important that the belt has the proper tension. The belt must not be too tight since this will slow down the machine. If the belt is too loose, it will slip. Correct this by removing the hook and shortening the belt.

NEEDLES: It is of great importance to select needle and thread in accordance with the material to be sewn.

Heavy material requires a thicker needle and coarser thread. A fine needle and thinner thread should be used on fine material. The chart on the opposite page recommends needles and threads to be used on various types of material.

Always make sure that the needle is not bent and has no blunt point.

Use only style 15 x 1 needles for this machine.

NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES

Sizes & Grades of Needles	*Type of Fabric and Work to be Done*	*SIZE OF THREAD*		
		Cotton	*Silk*	*Linen*
9 (Fine)	Delicate fabrics like Georgette, chiffon, batiste, fine lace, fine linen and other sheer fabrics, For fine lingerie, infants' clothes and fine lace work.	100 to 150	00 and 000 Twist	
11 (Medium-Fine)	Medium light-weight and summertime fabrics. For house dresses, children's dresses, washable cotton dresses, aprons, curtains.	80 to 100	0 Twist	
14 (Medium)	Dress silks and cottons, light weight woolens, draperies, fabric furnishings. For general household sewing, fine men's shirts, smocks, window draperies and fabric decorations.	60 to 80	A & B Twist	
16 (Light-Heavy)	Heavy cretonne, madras, muslin, brocades and quilts. For men's work shirts, sturdy smocks and aprons, heavy quilting and fabric furnishings.	40 to 60	C Twist	
18 (Medium-Heavy)	Heavy woven coating, light weight canvas, bed ticking, upholstery and awning materials, slip-cover fabrics. For work or sports uniforms, suits made of strong linen or cotton fabrics, awnings, slip covers and mattresses.	30 to 40	D Twist	
19 (Heavy)	Heavy woven suiting, coating, duck, ticking, drilling, canvas and sacking. For heavy wash uniforms, bedding supplies for hospitals, hotels and camps,	24 to 30	E Twist	60 to 80
21 (Extra-Heavy)	For bags, canvas, coarse cloths and heavy goods.	Very Coarse		40 to 60

CAUSES OF VARIOUS TROUBLES

Needle Thread Breaks—This may be due to the following causes:

1—Needle is inserted incorrectly.
2—Needle thread is improperly threaded.
3—Tension of the needle thread is too tight.
4—Needle thread has a knot.
5—The stitch hole in the needle plate is rough or sharp.
6—The needle is too fine for the thread in use.
7—The needle is bent or has a blunt point.

Bobbin Thread Breaks

1—The tension of the bobbin thread is too tight.
2—The bobbin is wound unevenly.
3—The bobbin is too full and thus binds in the bobbin case.

Skip Stitches—Some of the most common causes for this defect are:

1—Needle is bent or blunt.
2—Needle is inserted incorrectly.
3—Wrong size needle.
4—Thread is too heavy for the size of needle.

IMPORTANT

After a period of use some of the parts inside or underneath the machine may get out of order. Should your machine not work properly and should you not be able to obtain a perfect line of stitching through the adjustments referred to in the previous chapters, don't try to fix the machine yourself, but call your local sewing machine mechanic to have your machine examined and properly adjusted.

USE OF THE ATTACHMENTS

You will have no difficulties in using the various attachments if you read carefully the following simple instructions. You must, however, be able to do *plain sewing* before you attempt to use the attachments.

HEMMING—WITH HEMMER FOOT

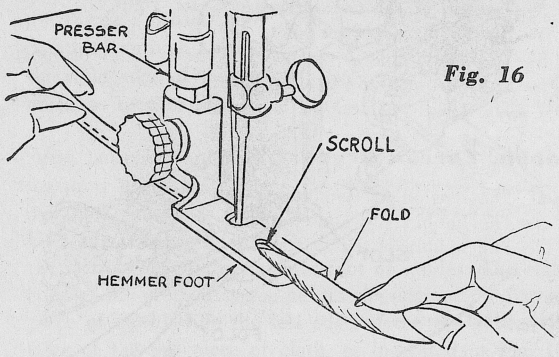


Fig. 16

The spiral formed tongue (scroll) of this foot turns in the edge of the material and forms the hem.

1—Bring up the needle to its highest position.

2—Raise presser bar, remove presser foot and in its place attach hemmer foot. Tighten knurled thumb screw.

3—Fold over edge of material aproximately one-eighth of an inch, then fold it over again in the same way, for a length of about two inches, and insert this folded end from beneath into the hemmer foot. Move material back and forth until the hem forms itself in the scrool.

4—Pull the material toward you until its end is just below the needle.

5—Lower the hemmer foot and begin to sew. Guide material into hemmer foot while proceeding with work (Fig. 16). IMPORTANT: Feed just enough material into hemmer foot to fill out the scroll.

Do not crowd the material into scroll and do not leave scroll only partly filled by material.

HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE —WITH HEMMER FOOT

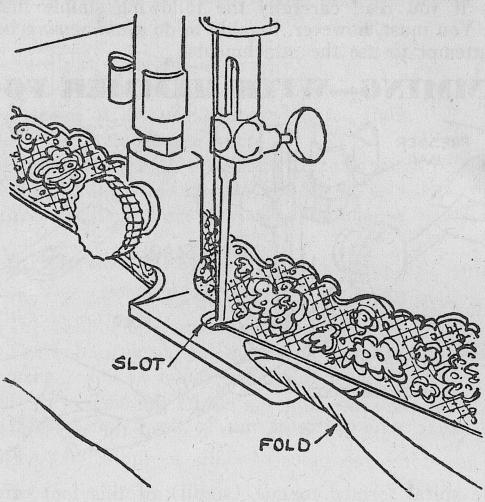


Fig. 17

These two operations can be performed at the same time.

1—Start the hem as described in preceding chapter, make several stitches and then stop the machine.

2—Bring up needle to its highest position.

3—Raise the hemmer foot, insert end of lace into the *slot* on side of hemmer foot, as shown in Fig. 17, and pass it underneath the hemmer foot to the rear.

4—Lower the hemmer foot and continue sewing.

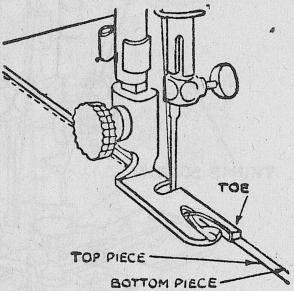
5—Guide the material being hemmed with the left hand while guiding the lace with the right hand to keep it properly in the slot and directly above the hem. The needle must always stitch through both lace and hem.

6—Make sure that the hem runs through the hemmer foot smoothly and evenly.

FELLING—WITH HEMMER FOOT

1—Lay two pieces of cloth together so that their right sides face each other. The right edge of the bottom piece should protrude about one eighth of an inch beyond the right edge of the top piece, as seen in Fig. 18.

Fig. 18



2—Stitch both pieces of cloth together, using the hemmer foot as presser foot. Use the edges of the protruding toe of the hemmer foot as guides. The right edge of the protruding toe guides the edge of the bottom piece of cloth while the left edge of the toe guides the edge of the top piece of cloth, as indicated in Fig. 18.

3—Open and flatten out material on the machine, *right sides down*, with the edges of the material standing up.

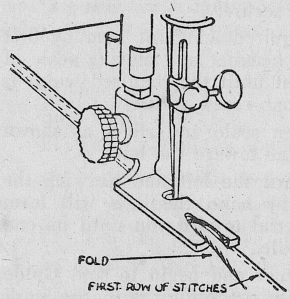


Fig. 19

4—Fold over the edges to the left, insert them into the scroll of the hemmer foot and sew as in ordinary hemming. Guide the first row of stitches along the left edge of the protruding toe of the hemmer foot, as shown in Fig. 19.

HEMMING—WITH ADJUSTABLE HEMMER—*For Hems 3/16" to 15/16" Wide*

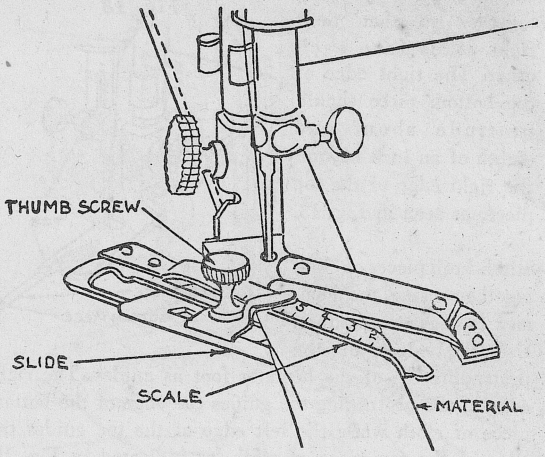


Fig. 20

1—Bring up needle to its highest position.

2—Raise presser bar, remove presser foot and in its place attach adjustable hemmer securely.

3—Adjust hemmer to the required width of hem by first loosening thumb screw on hemmer and moving scale of hemmer ot the left or right until the required width is obtained. Then tighten thumb screw securely.

4—Insert the material between scale and slide, as shown in Fig. 20, and draw its edge toward the left.

5—By keeping the edge toward the left and drawing the material back and forth by hand the hem will form itself. Then draw the material toward you until its end is just underneath the needle.

6—Lower the adjustable hemmer and begin to sew. Guide the material carefully while proceeding with the work and admit just enough material to fill the hemmer.

WIDE HEMMING—WITH ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

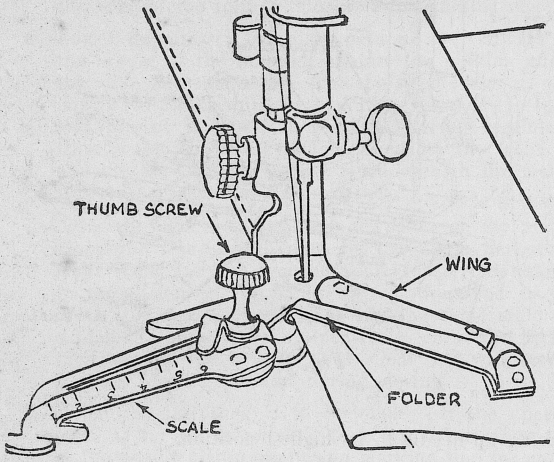


Fig. 21

1—If a hem wider than 15/16 of an inch is required, bring up needle to its highest position, raise the presser bar with the adjustable hemmer, loosen the thumb screw of hemmer, move the scale to the right as far as possible, then swing it toward you and the left, as shown in Fig. 21, and tighten the thumb screw securely.

2—Fold a hem of the required width, press it down, then place the fold under the wing at the right of the hemmer and guide the creased edge of the material to be stitched into the folder of the hemmer, as seen in Fig. 21, lower the presser bar with the hemmer and begin to sew.

TUCKING—WITH TUCKER

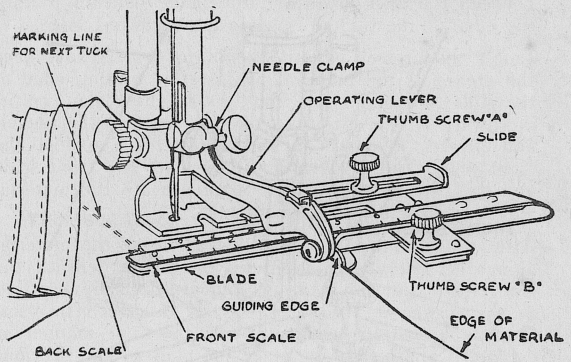


Fig. 22

1—Bring up needle to its highest position.

2—Raise presser bar, remove presser foot and in its place attach the tucker (Fig. 22). Tighten thumb screw on presser bar securely.

3—Adjust the *width of tuck* as follows: Loosen thumb screw A of the tucker and push the slide to the left or right until the guiding edge of this slide is over the desired number on the back scale. The higher the number the wider the tuck. Tighten thumb screw A securely after adjustment.

4—To adjust the *space between the tucks* loosen the thumb screw B of the tucker and push the front scale of the tucker to the left or right until the guiding edge, mentioned in the previous paragraph, is below the desired figure of the front scale which indicates the *space between the tucks.* The higher the number the wider the *space between the tucks.* Tighten thumb screw B securely after adjustment.

5—Fold and crease the material by hand on its entire length, insert the fold in the tucker, from the left, between the back scale and the blade beneath it until the edge of the fold rests against the guiding edge.

6—Lower the presser bar and begin to sew. Always keep the crease of the material against the guiding edge of the slide and make sure that the needle clamp, on its downward stroke, hits the operating lever of the tucker, and presses it down at regular intervals against the front scale. The blade attached beneath the front scale and the bent-up spur which is underneath the material will mark the line of the next tuck.

7—After the first tuck has been sewn, crease the material along the line just marked by the blade beneath the front scale and the bent-up spur. Insert the new fold in the tucker in the same way as described in paragraph (5) and proceed to sew in the same manner as explained above. Always place the edge of the previous tuck against the bent-up spur since this will serve as a guide for the material during sewing.

8—When the last tuck is to be made, lift the operating lever as far up as possible to bring it out of the way of the needle clamp so that no marking line for another tuck is made upon the material.

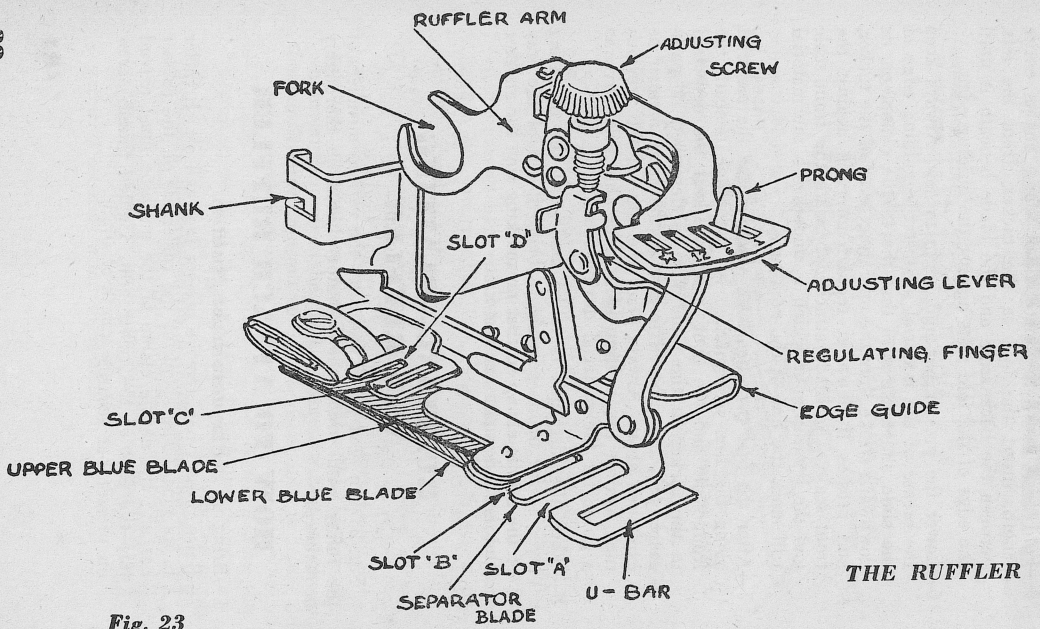
RUFFLING—PLAITING with RUFFLER

Fig. 23 (on next page) indicates the various members of the ruffler with which the operator should be thoroughly acquainted.

HOW TO ATTACH RUFFLER

1—Bring up needle to its highest position.

2—Raise presser bar, remove presser foot and attach ruffler in its place. The shank of the ruffler fits on the presser bar and the needle clamp of the machine must extend into the fork of the ruffler arm. Tighten thumb screw on presser bar securely.



THE RUFFLER

Fig. 23

PLAIN RUFFLING

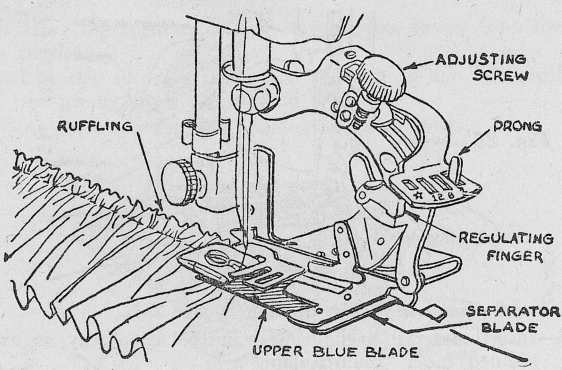


Fig. 24

1—Move the regulating finger toward you (away from the needle).

2—Lift the adjusting lever and move it to the left until the prong enters slot marked 1.

3—Place material over U-bar of ruffler (see Fig. 23), guide it into slot A, then *under* the separator blade, up into slot B, and finally insert it *between* the blue blades, as shown in Fig. 24. Draw the material a little back of the needle, lower the presser bar and begin to sew.

Should a *wider* ruffling be desired, place the material *over* U-bar and separator blade and insert it *between* the blue blades. The finished edge of the material will extend to the right into the edge guide of the ruffler.

Adjustment of Ruffler

For *fine* ruffling: Turn adjusting screw up and shorten length of stitch.

For *full* ruffling: Turn adjusting screw down and increase length of stitch.

SEWING RUFFLE TO GARMENT

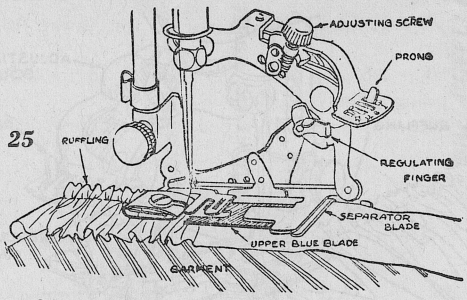


Fig. 25

1 and 2—Same as "Plain Ruffling" (page 23).

3—Insert material to be ruffled in the same way as explained under "Plain Ruffling".

4—Place garment to which ruffling is applied over U-bar, guide it into slot A, then *under* separator blade and lower blue blade (Fig. 25). Lower presser bar and sew.

RUFFLE AND SEW ON A FACING

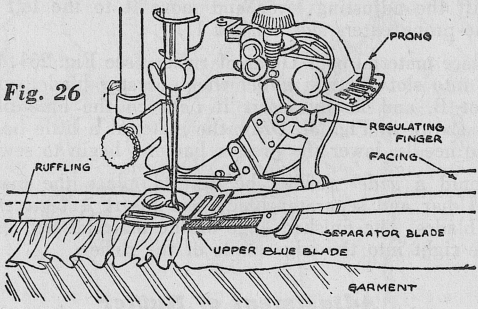


Fig. 26

1, 2 and 3—Same as above.

4—Place work to which ruffling should be attached over U-bar, guide it into slot A, then *under* the separator blade and lower blue blade. Place facing *over* the upper blue blade. Lower presser bar and sew.

PIPING A RUFFLE

1—Move the regulating finger toward you (away from the needle).

2—Lift the adjusting lever and move it to the left until the prong enters slot marked 1.

3—As shown in Fig. 27, proceed now as follows:

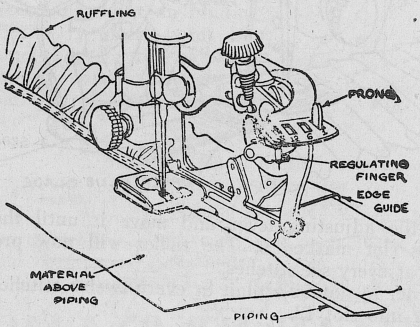


Fig. 27

Insert the material to be ruffled *between* the blue blades. The finished edge of the material must be in the edge guide of the ruffler, to the right of the needle. The material must not be wider than 1¼ inches.

The piping, when folded in the center, must measure approximately ¼ inch. Guide this folded piping, with the folded edge to the right, through the closed slot of the ruffler (Slot C—Fig. 23, page 22) and place it *above* the upper blue blade.

The material to which piping and ruffling are to be stitched should be folded on the edge and inserted in the open slot of the ruffler closest to the needle (Slot D—Fig. 23) so that it runs *above* the piping and the upper blue blade.

4—Lower the presser bar and begin to sew.

PLAITING WITH RUFFLER

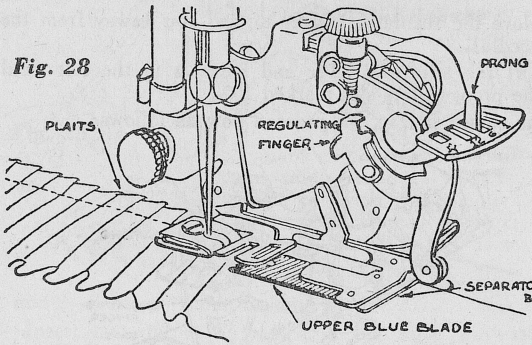


Fig. 28

1—Lift the adjusting lever and move it until the prong enters slot marked 6. The ruffler will now produce a plait at every six stitches.
In order to obtain a plait at every twelve stitches, insert prong into slot 12.

2—As shown in Fig. 28, place material to be plaited over U-bar of ruffler, guide it into slot A, then *under* separator blade, up into slot B, and finally insert it *between* blue blades. Lower the presser bar and sew.

Width of Plaits

To make plaits *wider*: Move regulating finger toward the needle until it comes to a stop. Turn adjusting screw down.

To make plaits *narrower*: Turn adjusting screw up.

To change *distance between plaits*: Change length of stitch with stitch regulator knob (Fig. 3).

Plain Sewing with Ruffler

Lift the adjusting lever, move it completely to the right until the prong catches the small slot indicated by a star. The ruffler is now out of action and plain stitching, as required for spaces between groups of plaits, can be done.

BINDING WITH BINDER

1—Bring up needle to its highest position.

2—Raise presser bar, remove presser foot and attach the binder in its place. Tighten thumb screw.

3—Cut a long point on binding, (Fig. 29), insert point into funnel-shaped scroll of binder until it comes through the small end of scroll (Fig. 30).

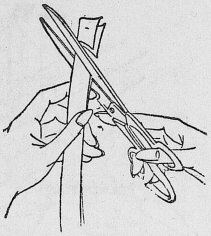


Fig. 29

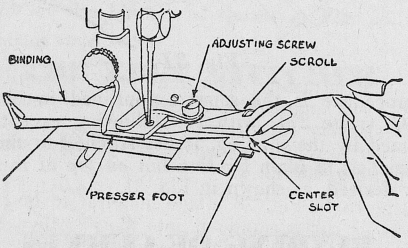


Fig. 30—INSERTING OF BINDING

4—Pull binding underneath foot portion of binder and insert edge of material to be bound in the center slot of scroll and between binding underneath foot portion.

5—Lower the presser bar and commence sewing.
IMPORTANT: Guide properly the material to be bound. Do not force its edge against inside of scroll nor permit it to slip away from scroll.

6—ADJUSTMENTS ON BINDER for different materials and sewing conditions: Loosen adjusting screw, move scroll to the left or right, as required. The line of stitching will be nearer the edge of binding by moving scroll to the left and farther away by moving it to the right. Tighten adjusting screw.

MAKING FRENCH FOLDS —WITH BINDER

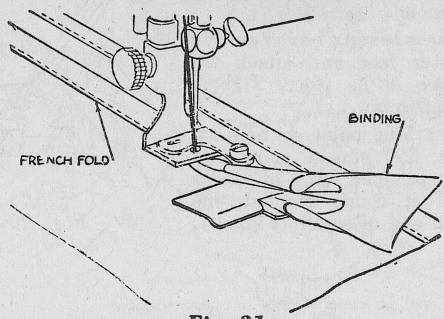


Fig. 31

The procedure is the same as outlined in chapter for BINDING (page 27), with the following exception: The fold, formed by the binding, is not stitched to the edge of the material as in plain binding but *on top* of the material wherever desired, as shown in Fig. 31.

BINDING OF CURVES

OUTSIDE CURVES: Guide edge of material to be bound, from you toward the left, turning it while sewing. Material must not be forced against scroll, stretched or turned faster than machine sews. Do not pull binding.

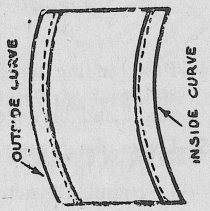


Fig. 32

INSIDE CURVES: Straighten out that short part of the edge of material which is just being fed into the center slot of binder. Proceed carefully and do not stretch edge of material. Practice frequently until necessary skill is acquired.

Reinforce very soft material with a row of stitching, close to the edge of the curve, before binding.

FOLDED BIAS BINDING

Instead of using unfolded binding, one can also buy *folded* bias binding which can be had in various materials and colors. Buy the *No.* 5 width which measures ½ of an inch. The edges of this binding are already folded, as can be seen in Fig. 33.

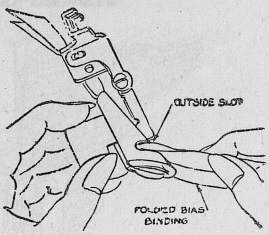


Fig. 33

When using this folded bias binding, insert it into the *outside slot* of the binder, as shown in Fig. 33.

THE EDGE STITCHER

(See Fig. 34)

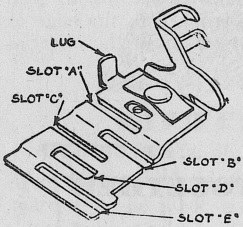


Fig. 34

1—Bring up needle to its highest position.

2—Raise presser bar, remove presser foot and attach the edge stitcher in its place. Tighten thumb screw on presser bar securely.

ADJUSTMENT ON EDGE STITCHER

The various slots A, B, C, D and E of this attachment, guide the edge of the material during the different sewing operations.

To regulate the distance of the line of stitches from the edge of the material, push the lug of the edge stitcher to the right or left, as desired.

TYPES OF WORK DONE WITH EDGE-STITCHER

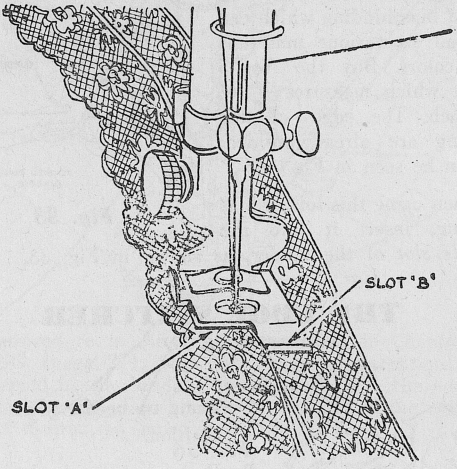


Fig. 35

SEWING LACE TOGETHER

As shown in Fig. 35, insert one piece of lace in slot A and the other lace in slot B. Hold the edges of both pieces of lace against the ends of these slots so that both pieces overlap slightly. Adjust the edge stitcher until the line of stitches goes through *both* pieces of lace. The thread tensions should be loose in order to prevent the lace from being gathered.

Instead of sewing lace edges together, the edge stitcher also makes it possible to sew together lace and ribbon or other materials. The same slots are being used and the same procedure followed as explained before.

PIPING WITH EDGE STITCHER

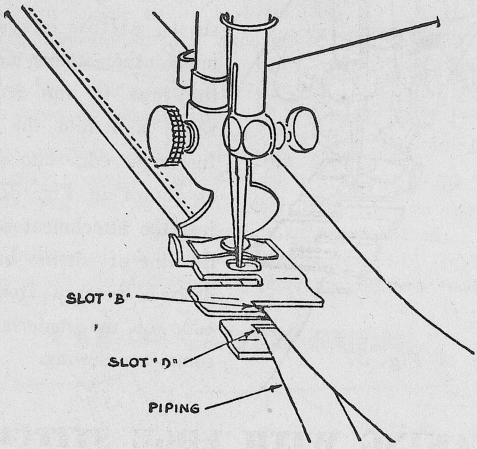


Fig. 36

As shown in Fig. 36, place the piping, with the finished edge to the left, in the short slot D. The edge of the material to be piped is inserted in slot B.

It is preferable to cut the piping to twice the width of slot D and to fold it once before being inserted.

SEWING ON FOLDED BIAS TAPE

Place the garment or material to be sewn under the foot of edge stitcher and insert the tape in either of the two slots A or B. If two or more parallel rows of stitches are required, mark guide lines either by means of creasing the material or by chalk marks.

STITCHING A WIDE HEM

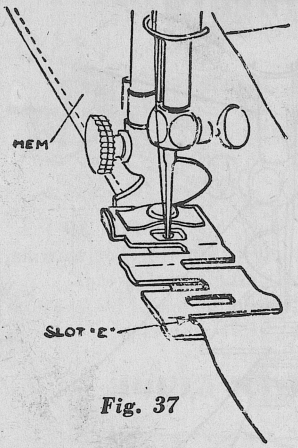


Fig. 37

To sew a wide hem on sheets, pillow cases and many other items, measure the hem to the required width and fold the edge. Insert the edge into slot E, as shown in Fig. 37. Adjust the attachment so that the line of stitches has the desired distance from the edge of the material and commence sewing.

TUCKING WITH EDGE STITCHER

Crease the first fold in the material and insert it into slot A. Adjust edge stitcher to the right or left until the desired width of tuck is obtained which may go up to as much as ⅛ of an inch. Commence sewing and finish the first tuck. Crease the following tucks at the desired distance from the previous tuck and insert into the same slot A.

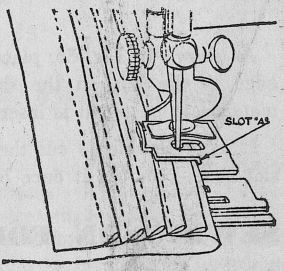


Fig. 38

Adjust sewing machine for light tension of needle thread, short length of stitch and use fine needle and thread.

SHIRRING WITH SHIRRING FOOT OR GATHERER

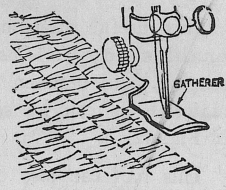


Fig. 39

Bring up needle to its highest position, raise presser bar, remove presser foot and replace it with shirring foot. Tighten knurled thumb screw on presser bar.

Place material under shirring foot, lower it and commence sewing. Material will now be slightly gathered. For shirring, use long stitch and tighter tension of upper thread.

The fullness of the gathers will be increased by *lengthening* the stitch and decreased by *shortening* same.

USE OF CLOTH GUIDE

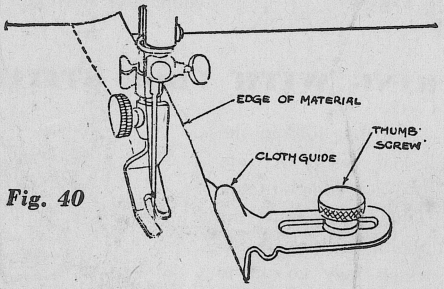


Fig. 40

This guide enables the operator to sew the line of stitches as close to the edge of the material as desired and to keep the distance of the stitches from the edge uniform.

As shown in Fig. 40, attach cloth guide to bed of machine by means of a thumb screw which goes into one of the screw holes in the bed of the machine. Tighten thumb screw securely after adjusting guide to desired distance.

THE CORDING FOOT

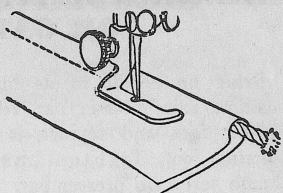


Fig. 42

This useful attachment enables you to closely stitch a cord between the material, as can be seen in Fig. 42.

This foot can also conveniently be used for sewing zippers onto garments, and other types of work.

MEMORANDUM

SEE INDEX—INSIDE OF BACK COVER

MEMORANDUM

USEFUL ACCESSORIES FOR EASY SEWING

Sewing Bench: Comfortable to sit on. Contains handy utility box for sewing supplies.

Needles: Proper sizes for all types of work are available (see chart, page 13).

Needle Threader: Enables you to thread needle quickly and without effort.

Scissors: Various sizes for many uses.

Tape Measures: In assorted colors and with bold numerals. Available in various qualities.

Thimbles: Protect fingers and speed sewing. Assorted sizes.

Tracing Wheels: For tracing patterns. With needle point wheels.

Skirt Marker: For marking hems in a jiffy. A labor and time saving device which you will find indispensable.

Eversharp Marker: Replaces tailor's chalk. No sharpening required.

Buttonhole Attachment: Enables you to make buttonholes with your sewing machine.

Electric Bulbs: For your sewing machine light. Always have an extra one on hand.

Oil: Use only first grade special oil for your sewing machine.

We carry a variety of other useful and handy accessories for you and your sewing machine.

We repair sewing machines thoroughly, reliably and quickly.

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